

MAY • 1948

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



HERE RESTS IN
HONORED GLORY
AN AMERICAN
SOLDIER
KNOWN BUT TO GOD



Official Magazine

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Watch National Dairies!

THREE of our local unions in New York and Connecticut have apparently been selected for attack by National Dairy Products Corporation, a corporation which is under criminal indictment by the federal government on charges of violating the anti-trust laws.

This is to notify National Dairy that it is embarking on a very dangerous and costly undertaking, if it intends to establish the open shop.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has had friendly relations with National Dairy in many cities for many years. It desires to maintain those relations.

But it cannot do so in the face of the sinister practices of the corporation in New York and Connecticut.

The Teamsters' Union believes in free enterprise with the right of business to make a profit—a fair profit on its honest investment. We have consistently fought radicalism. We have been a profitable partner of National Dairy and many other corporations. With our cooperation, National Dairy has made enormous profits.

Apparently it is the intention of National Dairy to use those profits in an effort to destroy the union that helped create them. If successful, this corporation no doubt believes that it will make still greater profits through lower wages.

It is mistaken. The destruction of unions such as ours would remove the most effective barrier to radicalism in the United States. The resulting upheaval would destroy these corporations along with the system of free enterprise, as has happened in all the other large nations of the world.

We do not intend to permit this to occur. We will fight it with all the power we possess.

All our local unions having contracts with subsidiaries of National Dairy are warned to be on their guard. It may be necessary at the opportune time to take drastic action to stop the anti-union attack this corporation has opened on the Teamsters of New York and Connecticut.

Read on following pages what is happening to our local unions in Hartford, Albany and Bridgeport.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLV

MAY, 1948

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Delay Action in National Politics

International May Hold Conference After Conventions

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

I HAVE numerous calls from our locals as to what they shall do and how they shall proceed in the political campaign.

The American Federation of Labor has established a national committee for the purpose of obtaining funds for the carrying out of its educational campaign against the enemies of labor and also they intend to do all they can to elect the few friends that labor may have now in the United States Congress.

During our convention I advised our people that we should be exceptionally careful about committing ourselves in any way to any candidates or party until we know exactly who the candidates are and what the party platform stands for. Usually there is not much heed paid to party platforms after the election is over. I found this out as a result of my experiences with parties and platforms over the past 30 years.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind that labor — organized and unorganized — was responsible for the election of that great humanitarian President, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The 'Teamsters' Union was one of the great, outstanding organizations in 1932 in support of Roosevelt.

We carried on again in 1936, 1940 and 1944, and this man, because of his courage to express himself in behalf of the masses of the toilers of the nation, broke all precedents by being returned four times to the office of the presidency of the United States. It may never happen again. There may never be another such man.

The workers of the nation believed in Roosevelt and they believed in those in labor who were supporting Roosevelt. Yes, we had a few men then, some of them top-notch men in their own opinions, who claimed to represent the workers but whom the workers repudiated at the polls by refusing to be guided by the advice of the labor men who were opposing Roosevelt.

Every step that we have made in advancement in the last 16 years under the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt has now almost been set aside and the few advantages that we still retain may be destroyed by the next administration as soon as it gets into office after January 1.

It is the intention of the political leaders, many of them now candidates for office, to "clip the wings" of labor to the very bone, destroying everything that labor gained under the New Deal. That is the program from many sources coming to me from the inside circle in Washington and elsewhere.

What is labor going to do about it? Yes, we should do something. We may do something. We ought to do something substantial. Even though we lose, we should give our enemies a battle and make them understand that even if they set labor backward it will be only temporary.

The more they endeavor to crush labor or set it back into the days of semi-slavery, the quicker and more surely will labor rebound.

It is a waste of time to be endeavoring to explain to the political elements that seem to be in control now, or oth-

ers who may be the political leaders next year, that labor is the only safeguard there is for business or capital or government in our country.

We are the only institution in this country that has from the very beginning fought Communism; fought against the destruction of honest capital.

We did everything in our power to check or hold down inflation. The whole world is now in a turmoil raging on extreme Socialism leading on to Communism and eventually bringing about the destruction of our American system of freedom.

But the blind who refuse to see, the stupid business leaders, and the subservient capitalistic political leaders who cannot be guided by what is going on throughout the world outside the United States cannot be convinced that they are destroying themselves.

The unfortunate part of the whole situation is that with the destruction of capital, if it should take place, and the socialization of all large industries, as prevails throughout the world, that labor, too, will be called upon to make its sacrifices and to suffer.

Revolution is usually brought about by the persecution of the toilers over centuries, but in every revolution with the exception of that of our country when it revolted against England, the toilers paid the price in blood and suffering.

To destroy or regulate properly the cancer of guilty capital may cost the workers, and in this class I include the farmers, all that we have gained over a period of 150 years.

There never was a time in the history of this country when we were in greater danger of being overcome by the mad-dog doctrines of Europe and Asia, based upon, founded and promot-

ed by the ravenous wolves of Communism.

One of the causes of our great uncertainty and nervousness at this time is our lack of leadership in world affairs. There is a scarcity, almost a total absence of world statesmen in our country.

When we think of such men as those appointed by Washington, Jefferson and all the other great men down the line to Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt and when we understand the greatness of those men and what they did to maintain the honor and respect of our country and to protect the people of the world, the best we can say in judging the men of today is that they are mostly brainless leaders without an original thought.

Many political leaders crawl to big business. They play on the prejudices of the multitude, and promise everybody everything. After election they forget their promises, and those small men making our laws become cocky, self-important statesmen, in their own opinion.

Go down to Washington and see them strutting their feathers. Appear before one of their committees and witness their desire to insult the representatives of labor. The great majority of the American people belong to some branch of the working class and this class controls the elections.

One of these days this majority may wake up to the fact that we must get rid of the professional, penny-ante politicians and shysters, many of whom could not make a living at anything else except cheap politics, representing lobbies and influenced by big industries.

The more they persecute the masses of the workers, the backbone of the nation, the men who produce and labor,

the quicker they will force labor to take over the reins of government as they have done in England.

The International Union is taking no direct part in the political campaigns until we find out where we stand with both parties and platforms. The convention of one party will be held in June and the other in July.

After they are over and later on in the summer we may call a conference in Washington or some other city and decide on the policy of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. I say we may call such a conference if we deem it necessary.

This has been authorized by the general executive board in its discussions and meetings held early this year in Miami. We have never believed in long drawn out campaigns.

What you say now against a candidate or an assumed candidate may all be forgotten next October.

The late President Roosevelt opened his campaign in 1940 before our convention in Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. He opened up his last great campaign when the whole world seemed to be against him, aided by all the viciousness of the enemies of progress in our country, at the Statler Hotel on September 22, 1944. He spoke to a banquet given by the Teamsters' International Union at which 1,400 of our representatives were present.

That campaign was memorable in many ways. Our great President was elected as a result of the awakening of the conscience of the working people of America. Can this happen again?

It could, but we doubt whether or not it can happen in 1948.

At any rate we, the membership of this union, are not sitting idly by. We are watching every movement of every candidate and we are going to continue to watch until we know where we are and who we are going to support and what they are going to do for us or against us after the conventions of both parties have been held.

In the meantime, we say to our membership and our local union officers you can go into the local and state campaigns.

You can do anything you want with those candidates but unless there is an outstanding friend of labor running for congressman or senator, keep hands off for the time being until the proper time comes.

Don't even commit yourself to one of the many messengers who are sent around the country now to feel you out. Don't try to be a spokesman for your people without the consent of your people and don't encourage your people to express themselves on the national issues until later on in the year.

Remember that this attempt of mine is only made to advise you of the dangers confronting you and the other workers of the nation. Our first consideration should not be our personal feelings nor the appeal of our close friends who are candidates for office. Our first and only consideration should be the preservation, the strengthening and the protection of the International Union and the labor movement of America.

SAN FRANCISCO DRIVER SENT TO HAWAII

Al Lirou, one of the expert truck drivers of Local No. 85 in San Francisco, has been selected by the president of the Truck Owners of California to go to Hawaii to help the sugar plantations change their transportation system from railroad to trucks. Business Agent Daniel Sweeney declared that Local No. 85 is highly pleased that one of its members was recognized for such an important assignment.

National Dairy Fights Teamsters

Corporation Seeks to Restore Open Shop Conditions

By LESTER M. HUNT

UNDER the stimulus of the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Dairy Products Corporation of New York has opened an attack on the Teamsters' Union along the Atlantic seaboard.

The Taft-Hartley Act eliminates the closed shop.

National Dairy now wants to eliminate the union shop.

This means a return of the open shop with all the evils of low pay, long hours and bad working conditions.

Here is what is happening along the battle front:

Hartford, Conn. — More than 200 Teamsters have been walking the streets for eight weeks. They are being used as guinea pigs by the General Ice Cream Corporation, a subsidiary of National Dairy, to find out how much it costs to break a union.

Albany, N. Y.—General Ice Cream has served notice on Local No. 787 that it will not renew its union shop contract which expires on June 30.

Bridgeport, Conn. — Local No. 145 has been warned it will be "extremely difficult" for General Ice Cream to maintain friendly relations because of the help it gave the Hartford local.

The Albany situation is a sequel to that in Hartford but a different system is being used. In Albany the corporation gave legal notice that it was terminating the contract.

In Hartford no such termination notice was given.

General Ice Cream simply imported 170 strikebreakers on March 1 and assigned them to the jobs held by members of Local No. 536.

No strike was in progress at that time. No strike had even been authorized. The union was in negotiation with two dairies operated by General Ice Cream.

The men were all at work under a contract that provided that all employees must be members of Local No. 536 in good standing.

Yet on March 1, with the union men at work, General Ice Cream brought in 170 non-union men from surrounding cities and states to take over their jobs.

Never has any union experienced a more flagrant violation of a contract or a more brazen attempt to install the open shop.

On the evening of March 1, President Tobin, being advised of the action of General Ice Cream, authorized a strike.

But even then the members of Local No. 536 did not walk off the job. Secretary-Treasurer Henry C. Dauphinais notified the corporation that the union men would work on March 2 provided the non-union men were sent out of town.

Early on the morning of March 2, Mr. Dauphinais made a personal inspection of the dairy of Bryant & Chapman, which was being used as a barracks in defiance of public health regulations.

He saw the non-union men arising from their cots and preparing to go to work. It was not until then that the union men refused to work.

Further revealing a determination to break the union, the corporation immediately inserted large advertisements in

the daily newspapers offering "permanent" jobs to any who would take them.

Ever since then R. J. Nugent, labor negotiator for General Ice Cream, has solemnly proclaimed that he cannot discharge any of these strikebreakers because the company has given them its word that the jobs were permanent.

The corporation, explains Nugent piously, will never violate its promises.

He ignores the fact that the corporation did violate its promises, written into its contract, when it imported the non-union men.

And Nugent ignores likewise that his company has violated one section after another of its union contract. The promises of Nugent and General Ice Cream sour as rapidly as their milk.

Local No. 536 has never trusted the oily Nugent and its mistrust has been justified. When a man beats his breast and boasts that his word is sacred, he is a man to watch. A man whose word is good does not have to advertise it himself.

And when Nugent pats his own back he is following the custom of his company of blowing air into ice cream to make it look like more than it is.

The contract with Local No. 536 carries an automatic renewal clause.

It specifies that unless written notice of termination was given by either side prior to last January 1, the agreement would be automatically renewed.

The contract further provides that notice of desire to change any provision must be submitted in writing prior to the same date.

General Ice Cream did not terminate the agreement. Instead, its local manager on November 28 wrote the union indicating the changes the company desired to make in the contract.

In the same letter he repudiated the

retroactivity clause in the contract and announced that the company would not be bound by it.

Further details of how the corporation attempted to goad the union into striking are contained in a report by International Organizer Nicholas P. Morrissey of Boston, who, with the writer of this article, was in Hartford, from the inception of the controversy.

This writer was also in Boston during the truck strike and was impressed by the similarity of the pattern followed by the employers in Boston and Hartford.

In both cities the employers forced the union to strike. They obviously believed that the Taft-Hartley Act made it impossible for a union to win a strike. In Massachusetts, the federal law was supplemented by an even more vicious state law.

But the Teamsters won the Boston strike after five weeks.

In Hartford, involving a small union with little money, the strike has dragged on for eight weeks, with the company refusing to observe the arbitration provisions of its contract which is still in effect.

In Albany a strike will probably be precipitated on June 30 when the existing contract expires and General Ice Cream carries out its expected attempt to revive the open shop.

In Bridgeport, trouble is anticipated in view of an insulting letter written Secretary-Treasurer Joseph P. Cleary by Nugent, whose word "is as good as his bond." If all Nugent's bonds are as worthless as the contract with Local No. 536, it is an apt description.

After four months spent in New England, studying employer tactics, this writer found ample proof of President Tobin's repeated statement that

tough laws do not promote good labor relations.

They do not eliminate strikes. They actually provoke strikes, as the record in New England shows. And as the record throughout the country will affirm as the corporations carry out their plans to wreck organized labor.

So nauseating was the policy of General Ice Cream in Hartford that the Catholic church branded the treatment of the union men as "immoral" and recommended that all Catholic institutions cancel their orders with General Ice Cream.

Equal concern was shown by the Protestant clergymen of Hartford at a meeting of some 40 ministers of all denominations called to hear all the facts in the controversy on April 14.

That was the very day chosen by General Ice Cream to reveal its intentions in Albany.

At the exact moment that the local manager in Hartford was assuring the clergymen that the corporation had no intention of destroying union conditions, Secretary-Treasurer Louis J. Russo of Local No. 787 in Albany was opening a letter announcing termination of his union contract with General Ice Cream.

The company showed similar contempt for the Catholic clergy when it brushed aside an appeal of that church for arbitration, branding it as "an emotional appeal."

Jewish residents of Hartford have been strongly in support of the union and were among the first to cancel their orders for the "Sealtest" products of National Dairy and General Ice Cream.

Seldom, if ever, has there been such concern among church people over a labor dispute. It indicates a growing realization of what the present reactionary trend in Congress means to the welfare of the people of the United States.

A prominent Hartford clergyman told this writer at the ministerial meeting:

"Several of these milk drivers belong to my church. They are fine citizens. I know something about this affair and I am deeply disturbed at what is happening to them and what may happen to other working men throughout the country."

Another Protestant pastor arose at the meeting to declare:

"The Catholic church is right in pointing to the moral issue in this case. Some people may say that this is no business of the church, but I say that wherever a moral issue is involved it is the business of the church—my church and all other churches."

And the moral issue is the callous repudiation of a contract, the brutal fight launched by a huge corporation on a small local union, and the determination, regardless of cost, to starve men into submission.

President Tobin answered this by announcing that strike benefits and emergency relief would be given the Hartford local as long as necessary.

"We will protect our members in Hartford," he said. "They have been forced into a fight against their will. From now on, it is the fight of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

The Western Conference of Teamsters was one of several sectional and trade groups of Teamster locals in various parts of the country which were granted charters at the meeting of the general executive board in Miami last February. Due to an oversight, this was not mentioned in the minutes of the meeting published in the March and April issues of this magazine.

Hartford Children Must Treat Scabs Politely...



JUDGES
VICTOR F. DE NEZZO
JOHN J. BRACKEN

City Police Court of Hartford Hartford 3, Connecticut

April 7, 1948

PROSECUTORS
HERBERT OLDER
EDWARD S. DRAGAT
JOSEPH J. TRANTOLO
HARRY L. BECKER, CLERK
GUSTAV P. NORDSTROM,
ASST. CLERK

Mrs. DuBois,
B 16 Charter Oak Terrace,
Hartford, Connecticut.

Dear Madam:

Complaint has been made to this office by Frederick E. Jurgensen that you and your children are annoying him by calling him names.

This is to advise you that unless you cease this practice and instruct your children to do the same, we shall issue a warrant for your arrest.

Very truly yours

Herbert Older
Prosecutor

HO

It's Really a Lockout in Hartford

Non-Union Men Imported to Take Jobs of Teamsters

By NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY

This report on the Hartford situation was prepared by Mr. Morrissey for the Mid-States Atlantic Coast Dairy Conference, to show other Teamster locals what National Dairy Products Corporation is doing to break Local No. 536.

THE strike of 249 members of Local No. 536 of Hartford, Conn., is actually a lockout in culmination of a conspiracy to break the union.

The strikers are employees of Bryant & Chapman and R. G. Miller & Sons. The former is the Hartford retail operation of the General Ice Cream Corporation of Schenectady, N. Y., while R. G. Miller & Sons is the wholesale operation of General Ice Cream in Hartford.

General Ice Cream is a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corporation of New York City.

The strikers were working under an agreement which expired on January 31. One clause in this agreement provided that if a renewal of the agreement was negotiated after its expiration the rates of pay finally accepted would be retroactive to February 2.

However, last November 28, Albert C. Fisher, local manager for General Ice Cream, addressed a letter to Secretary-Treasurer Henry C. Dauphinais of Local No. 536 stating that the company would not honor the retroactivity clause in its contract then in force.

Aside from a repudiation of its written agreement, the company indicated its intention of reaching no future agreement. No other interpretation could be placed upon the letter of November 28.

That this interpretation was correct, the company proved conclusively on January 17, when, after only two meet-

ings with the union, it placed large advertisements in the daily newspapers attacking the union and informing the public that the union demands would cost two cents more for a quart of milk.

In the letter of November 28, Fisher stated that the company would not agree to a retroactivity clause in a new contract. He further announced that the company would not agree to any improvements in the existing contract and, further, that the existing contract was not satisfactory.

He said that any provision for the union shop must be eliminated. He said also that a clause permitting the employees to refuse to cross picket lines of other unions must be eliminated in the new contract. Further changes were demanded eliminating time and one-half for the seventh consecutive day of work and substituting commissions for hourly wages of transport drivers.

The result of the company demands would have been a contract which gave the union no protection and reduced the wages of its members.

On December 8, Mr. Dauphinais acknowledged the letter and on December 26 submitted counter proposals from the union.

The first meeting with the milk companies was held on January 8, resulting in general discussion.

The second was held on January 15. R. J. Nugent, labor relations executive for General Ice Cream, was present at

the first meeting but not at the second. At the second meeting the company announced that it would not discuss the five-day week or any increase in wages. The next meeting was set for January 22.

On January 17, however, the inflammatory advertisements appeared in the newspapers. Considered in the light of previous actions by the General Ice Cream Corporation, these ads were deliberately intended to provoke the union into breaking off negotiations and giving the company an excuse for carrying out its carefully planned attack to break Local No. 536.

Notwithstanding these repeated instances of bad faith, the union met again with the employers on January 22 and vigorously protested the advertisements.

Nugent first contemptuously refused to listen to the protests but finally changed his mind. His answer was that he doubted seriously if any agreement could be reached with the union and gave voice to his hostile intentions toward the union.

"It is probably time that we came to grips," he said.

Subsequent discussion brought an offer from Nugent of an 8-cent-per-hour increase for inside workers, predicated on an increase of a cent in the cost of milk to the public.

Union representatives did some figuring and discovered that the cost to the company of the increase offered would be one-ninth of a cent. The company would therefore make a handsome profit of some 800 per cent on the wage increase. Nugent said that was his final proposal.

Despite the capricious attitude of Nugent and the many provocations of the company, the union met again on

January 31 and also on February 14 with the employers.

At the February 14 meeting Nugent said there would be no wage increase without a price increase.

He made two propositions at this meeting. The first was a five-day week in all departments with no pay increase for hourly workers and a reduction of one day's pay for the drivers.

The second proposition was a six-day week and a 10-cent hourly pay raise for inside workers and a five-day week for the drivers under terms that would have meant a pay decrease of \$7.50 per week for the retail drivers and a decrease of \$5 per week for the wholesale men.

Under either proposition, the drivers would have lost overtime pay for the seventh consecutive day.

On February 28 the company made a supplementary offer which would have permitted it to work drivers a seven-day week with no overtime unless the drivers had not been given compensating time off within 90 days.

On February 29, the company announced that it was standing pat. The union offered to accept the contract signed by the Mitchell Dairy of Bridgeport, Conn., a Borden subsidiary. The Mitchell contract gives a five-day week with no loss in pay. Further, the Mitchell pay scale is higher than that of General Ice Cream in Hartford.

The company rejected the offer.

On the following day, March 1, 170 strikebreakers recruited by General Ice Cream from neighboring cities and states appeared at the Hartford plants of General Ice Cream and some 50 of them rode as "observers" to learn the Hartford retail routes.

That night the union informed the company that it would not work the

following day if the strikebreakers remained. The strikebreakers did remain and the union men did not work.

The membership of Local No. 536 had repeatedly approved the position of its negotiating committee, being largely influenced by the Mitchell contract and the fact that the Hood Dairy had also given a five-day week with no loss of pay.

After the strike started, the union expressed a willingness to arbitrate the dispute, which the company rejected. Prior to the strike, the union had also been willing to arbitrate, but Nugent was incensed at the idea because it cost him a nickel an hour two years ago.

The company, time after time, rejected all efforts to settle the strike. It withdrew all previous propositions and its final insulting offer was to retain its strikebreakers and give all but 50 strikers their jobs back at the old conditions.

On March 3, the day after the strike, the company gave further proof of its intention to break the union by inserting ads in the newspapers offering "permanent jobs."

On March 22, Nugent addressed a letter to Secretary-Treasurer Joseph P. Cleary of Local No. 145 of Bridgeport, which was, in effect, a notice that this local union was next on the liquidation list.

Nugent expressed his resentment at the assistance Cleary had given the Hartford strikers and declared that henceforth it would be "extremely difficult" to have friendly relations with him.

Reliable reports reaching the union from inside the Bryant & Chapman plant are that the company is determined to continue its fight on the union regardless of cost.

Because of the flagrant actions of the

company, Father Robert McGrath of the Diocesan Labor Institute telephoned Fisher on March 22 to express his concern.

He told Fisher that unless the company changed its policy and showed a willingness to settle the controversy, the Catholic institutions in Hartford might be forced to cancel their patronage of the company.

The warning had absolutely no effect and the union was informed that Fisher made the remark afterward that the company would fight it out even if it lost all its business.

Such an attitude of reckless disregard for the public welfare or sound business practices could not be taken by a local manager on his own volition. It is obvious that he is carrying out orders which come from the headquarters of the General Ice Cream Corporation.

It is unreasonable to suppose that this corporation could adopt such a policy without the knowledge and consent of the parent corporation, National Dairy Products.

However, it is unnecessary to speculate on this question because Vernon L. Hovey of Schenectady, a vice president of National Dairy, clarified it himself.

Speaking to a meeting of his strikebreakers in Hartford on the night of March 2, the day of the strike, Hovey said:

"Tremendous stakes are involved in the milk strike here. It is far more than a local dispute. The outcome of the strike and contract negotiations may affect the dairy industry throughout New England and New York."

The meeting was not a secret one. It was open to the press, and the press carried Hovey's statements. Thus Hovey, on the first day of a strike that

his company had provoked after weeks of effort, made public announcement that it was a fight to set a pattern of wages and conditions for the North Atlantic coast.

Once successful there, the fight would immediately shift to force the same pattern on the rest of the country.

It is significant to note that the

Creamcrest Dairy in Springfield, Mass., operated by General Ice Cream as a non-union plant, last fall gave the five-day week to its employees without reduction of pay.

The union sees this as a move to discredit organization, by giving to a non-union plant conditions that it refuses in a union operation.

Teamsters Offer \$5,000 Reuther Reward

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the man who shot President Walter Reuther of United Automobile Workers, through a window of his Detroit home on April 20.

Announcement of the reward was made the following day by President Tobin who at the same time telegraphed the CIO union pledging the full support of the Teamsters in apprehending the criminal.

President Tobin's telegram was acknowledged with appreciation by the Auto Workers.

The Teamsters are the largest union in the nation and the Auto Workers are the second largest, one being the dominant power in the AFL and the other in the CIO.

President Tobin's telegram follows:

"I desire to express my deep sorrow and regret for the injury perpetrated against Walter Reuther by an unknown assassin last night.

"Please convey to him and to the members of his family my sincere and heartfelt sympathy and kindly accept the assurance of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to your International Union that we will do anything and everything that you suggest in order to bring to justice the monster who attempted to take the life by assassination of this just and honorable man, this very able, aggressive and militant labor leader who has done so much for the Automobile Workers whom he has the honor to represent.

"DANIEL J. TOBIN."

Long Strike Still On in Saginaw, Mich.

When Local No. 486 of Saginaw, Mich., goes on strike, it isn't fooling. Almost a year ago it began picketing the Stevens Moving & Storage Company following a walkout of the drivers over a contract dispute.

It is still picketing. Officials of the company claim they are operating vans in 36 states unaffected by the strike. They also claim that the strike has not affected their Saginaw business.

However, Business Agent Stephen Stasko asserts that the Stevens Company is merely driving its vans around town "so people can see them and think they are doing business as usual."

Five of the company's new non-union drivers quit their jobs during the week of April 5 and joined the union. No matter how long the company holds out, Local No. 486 will maintain its pressure.

Tobin Ponders Lewis Conviction

Ruling of Judge Goldsborough Might Affect Teamsters

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

JUST before going to press with this issue of the journal we heard the news over the radio that Judge Goldsborough had found John L. Lewis guilty and had fined him personally \$20,000 and that he had fined the Mine Workers \$1,400,000 for contempt of his court. We understand that Mr. Lewis and the Mine Workers will appeal this case.

We have nothing to say on the merits or demerits of the stoppage of work of the Miners which the Mine Workers' president claimed was a voluntary act on the part of the miners and was not a strike.

What we are impressed with is the statement of Judge Goldsborough, which in substance was that International Unions would be held responsible for the actions of their membership.

What that means is something difficult to understand. I have not yet read his complete decision on that particular matter but I believe he qualified it by stating "mass action" of the membership such as took place in the voluntary stoppage of work by the miners.

I don't know what Judge Goldsborough had in mind but let us analyze the situation just briefly until we have further information.

For instance, suppose a strike takes place in Chicago or in San Francisco which has not been approved or ordered by this International Union. The men go out on strike in protest of the actions of the employers. They are human and they get impatient at the

stalling tactics practiced by some employer groups.

In such a strike, industry is tied up as a result of a general stoppage of work by the Teamsters. Under Judge Goldsborough's decision the International Union would be held responsible if the courts interpret that such a decision would apply to such a situation.

Well, what is the International expected to do then—order the strikers back to work and say the strike is illegal and unjustified?

That would be practically breaking the strike. While the International Union has not sanctioned the strike nor has it been requested to sanction the strike, the International might feel that the men were somewhat justified in their action although the International is bitterly opposed to a violation of the usual procedure of conferences and conciliation.

Suppose the International does order the men back to work and the men refuse to obey. That won't do anything except give greater encouragement to the employers to fight on, knowing that the local union can't continue very much longer because the International has spoken against the strike.

In such a case the International Union would be acting as a strike-breaker against its own local union.

Remember this, that we have ordered men back to work when we believed they were unjustified in going out without using all the channels of adjustment and without asking for

the approval of the general executive board.

We have done this but we also have refused to condemn strikes when we felt that the men were justified in taking action for higher wages and better working conditions even though they had not followed the rules or procedure to the letter.

If we order the men back to work and they refuse, is the International supposed to expel the organization from the International Union — five, ten, twenty or forty thousand members?

The local unions can carry on for many months without their affiliation with the International Union. Eventually, of course, they need the prestige and help of the International Union. They will return in time. But will that settle the dispute in which industry and labor are involved? Of course it will not. It will only make the situation worse.

I think it was Chief Justice White who made the statement in the 29-million-dollar fine in the Standard Oil Company case, imposed by Judge Landis, that there are reasonable and unreasonable trusts and combinations. There are reasonable, unauthorized strikes, even though the union laws are not carried out to the letter.

Some wise lawmaker made the statement many years ago when the Supreme Court had very few friends of labor and before the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt that "the rule of common sense should apply in all decisions of law."

Oh, yes, I know the answer from the judiciary to that. It follows: "That's the law. We have no way of deciding against the law. You change the law," etc. But we know better. Judges have been known to "read into the law."

So we have the two extremes and, as has been stated in this journal more than once in the last two or three years, labor now is going to be persecuted and prosecuted by the enemies of labor, many of them making the laws in both state and national legislatures.

It is up to labor to protect itself by organization and loyalty and faithful adherence to the laws of the land until we repeal or amend those laws.

Those who persecute labor are mostly among the big corporations. They are just pouring coals of fire down on their own heads because you cannot crush by fines and jail sentences unions or large groups of organized workers who have obtained nearly everything they have from the trade union movement.

The government and the laws and the labor haters will only intensify the hatred of the workers for the opposing classes that oppress them.

That hatred will increase and we will have bitter class divisions in this country and the workers who have benefited from organization will be vastly in the majority.

Again I repeat, the creators of Communism and every other dangerous "ism" which I despise in our country are those lawmakers and those employers who now seem to have control.

I believe the majority of our American people are just and fair, but a minority of capitalists and others in the legislative halls of the nation are going to destroy the splendid understanding created and continued during the years from 1933 to 1946.

This is too bad for America—the only country where workers and honest free enterprise really prevail, and where it is now seriously endangered by unnecessary and unjust laws against the workers.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

JANUARY 1, 1947, TO DECEMBER 31, 1947

Cash balance, January 1, 1947..... \$5,850,620.46

CASH RECEIPTS

Initiation fees	\$ 522,099.65	
Per capita fees.....	3,206,461.80	
Supplies	186,842.35	
Charters	585.00	
Interest on investments.....	334,248.08	
Local union refunds and miscellaneous.....	44,042.06	4,294,278.94

\$10,144,899.40

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Officers' and organizers' salaries.....	\$377,115.18	
Less withholding tax.....	54,756.57	\$ 322,358.61
Organizing expenses		233,376.92
Salaries of general office employees.....	\$ 39,902.86	
Less withholding tax.....	3,902.80	36,000.06
Washington office expense.....	\$ 16,641.08	
Less withholding tax.....	1,226.00	15,415.08
San Francisco office expense.....	\$ 12,369.89	
Less withholding tax.....	323.00	12,046.89
Convention salaries and expenses.....	\$ 29,709.75	
Less withholding tax.....	514.55	29,195.20
"International Teamster" Magazine.....		299,248.34
Organizing campaign expense.....		329,650.00
Donations to subordinate organizations.....		98,280.00
Donations to allied organizations.....		104,550.00
Donations to public causes.....		3,246.00
Postage		10,331.12
Telephone and telegraph.....		16,359.67
Printing (local union and general office supplies).....		66,242.48
Local union seals and stamps.....		469.74
Rent		7,150.00
Per capita tax to affiliates.....		133,669.91
Express and cartage service.....		2,959.59
Office and shipping supplies.....		5,196.35
Social security and unemployment taxes.....		6,891.95
Withholding taxes		61,372.92
Lapel buttons		11,023.04
Attorney fees and disbursements.....		81,891.13
General office expenses.....		15,195.95
Auditing service		875.00
Expenditures authorized by G. E. B.....	\$16,323.50	
Less withholding tax.....	650.00	15,673.50
Government security purchase.....		2,184,304.24
Insurance and surety bond premiums.....		44,576.77
Miscellaneous advertising		159.33
Local union refunds.....		4,432.38
Real estate taxes.....		1,828.55
Transfer of funds.....		7,500.00
Public stenographer		731.00
Miscellaneous		488.96

\$4,162,690.68

\$5,982,208.72

STATEMENT OF NET WORTH FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1947

Certificate of deposit—Union Trust Company..... \$ 1,000,000.00

Cash on Deposit:

Indiana National Bank, special account.....	\$ 4,471,561.65
Union Trust Company, special account.....	400,000.43
Canadian Bank of Commerce, special account.....	44,202.71
Indiana National Bank, regular account.....	66,443.93

Securities:

United States Treasury Bonds.....	\$12,050,000.00
United States Savings and Defense Bonds.....	650,000.00
Dominion of Canada Bonds.....	100,000.00

Net cash and securities, December 31, 1947.....

\$18,782,208.72

Industry Should Serve in Crisis

Government Should Requisition Military Supplies

IF CONGRESS enacts universal military training or revives the draft, several million youths will march off to military camps again.

Contractors will be busy erecting new encampments. Manufacturers will go into high speed turning out uniforms, military equipment and general supplies.

This will be a fine thing for industry, already making more money than it ever made before.

It will not be an enjoyable experience for the men called into service. They will live under strict military discipline. They will perform arduous work for very little pay.

Most young men are willing to make this sacrifice for the security of their country. But they will not serve cheerfully if they see other men becoming millionaires as a result of their hardships.

If this nation faces an emergency, the members of the Teamsters' Union are willing to serve again as they served before.

But they are not willing to be suckers. They are not willing to throw up their jobs and leave their homes to increase industrial profits.

If international conditions are so serious as to put this nation on a war-time basis, let industry be drafted into service also. Let the government requisition the supplies it needs at cost.

There may have been some excuse for lavish government spending during

the last two wars. We were thrown into them suddenly and we had to substitute speed for economy. In the hours of emergency nobody worried about cost-plus contracts.

In inaugurating a peacetime draft, frenzied speed is not necessary. We have plenty of time to build camps and gear industry to military production. There is no excuse for cost-plus contracts now.

A cost-plus contract is one on which the contractor is paid his cost plus a percentage of the cost as his profit. Therefore the greater the cost, the greater the profit. The more extravagant and inefficient a contractor is, the more money he makes.

During the last war many contractors created a labor shortage by hiring twice as many men as they needed. This increased the cost, which also increased the profit.

Such practices should not be tolerated again.

The present emergency will not bring a profit to the men in the armed services. It should not be permitted to bring profits to the men who sit comfortably at home and supply the armed services with food, equipment and munitions.

If this country really faces a crisis which necessitates the drafting of our young men, all the resources of the nation should be mobilized as well.

There should be no profit in it for anyone!

To achieve and maintain democracy there must be absolute freedom of thought, of speech, and of writing. Unless these exist, no democracy is possible. The least curtailment of such freedom is the first step toward despotism.—The Brotherhood Record, Consolidated Edison Employees.

Opposes Rebuilding of Germany

Militarists Are Again in Control, Congressman Charges

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE G. SADOWSKI of Michigan has exposed in sensational manner the maneuver of American generals and industrialists to rebuild Germany as a military power.

He charges that this will inevitably result in a third world war and points out that Germany has never been the ally of the United States.

The hostility of German militarism for American democracy, he recalls, goes back through two world wars to the Revolutionary War when Hessian-German troops invaded America to help England overwhelm the ragged

colonial soldiers fighting for freedom.

In a recent speech in Congress, Mr. Sadowski assailed the American policies in Germany and pointed out how, instead of being punished, prominent Nazis are actually being used to rebuild the monopolies which used Hitler as a tool for world conquest.

Behind this policy is the greed of American industrialists who had profitable financial dealings with the German monopolies and are anxious to regain these lucrative connections, even at the threat of another world war. Mr. Sadowski's remarks follow, in part:

Before our eyes, Germany is being rebuilt. It is being rebuilt for the same despicable pack of militarists, cartelists and Junkers who made Hitler's war machine.

The process has been going on for more than two years. Now, with the European Recovery Program, the rebuilding of Germany has come out in the open.

During the war no one dared say a good word for the German cartels. The facts were too painfully clear. The cartels were the huge monopolies which strangled democratic life in Germany and turned a whole nation into a war machine. Hitler himself and the vicious thugs around him owed their jobs to the support of the cartelists.

Today the German cartels have been given a clean bill of health by our own Office of Military Government under Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

It took a year and a half of military

occupation before a law ordering the dissolution of the cartels was passed in February, 1947. Now the law is set aside. All cartels, except those producing consumer goods, are to be let alone.

It is hard to realize that the men who are saving the German cartels once took orders from the wartime Commander in Chief, and the greatest American of our times, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Let no one say that we have just recently begun to go easy on the German monopolies. All this has not happened recently as part of the breakdown of relations with the Russians.

From the very beginning there has been opposition in high places in our military government in Germany to anything which would hurt German monopoly.

To take only one example from many: We have never touched the strangling grip of six big banks on

German life. The six big banks, known as the "great banks," had great control over all industry in Germany.

They grabbed off a lion's share of the loot of conquered countries. They had a key part in the Operation Plunder which so ruined Europe that it is necessary today to talk about European-aid programs.

And what did we do about the Big Six banks? After great effort, military government managed to get out reports of investigations of two of the six, the Dresdner and the Deutsche banks. None of the directors of those banks has been punished for war crimes, though we have had many of them in our hands and used them as advisers.

President Roosevelt left a clear message for us and the world. He said: "Break up the German cartels. Clean out the Nazis. Punish the war criminals. Rebuild a peaceful and democratic Germany."

If we want a bastion in Europe, if we want to build up a powerful nation to keep the peace, a nation that we can depend upon, a nation that has been our friend throughout the centuries, then I say it is France and the French people and not Germany and the Germans.

France has been our friend and ally in every struggle throughout the history of our nation, whereas we received German hatred and opposition from the time of the Revolutionary War when paid Hessian-German legions came to fight on the side of the British Tories.

In 1936 France was a greater power than Germany, but American and British bankers, monopolists, and cartels poured their millions into Germany and re-created the Frankenstein which set out to destroy us.

At this time the same thing is happening — again the big bankers and

monopolists are pouring billions of dollars of our taxpayers' money into Germany.

If we were rebuilding a strong and powerful France, the people of America would have no fear, neither would the people of Europe, because France is inherently honest, decent and democratic.

The French people have enjoyed liberty and freedom, and cherish it just as we do. This is not true of the Germans.

Germany will take everything we have at this time, and when they have bled us white they will betray us to the Russians, or to some other power for a return of their expansion and "drang nach osten" program.

It must have been a severe shock to the boys who want war and militarism to learn that Turkey rejected our offer to send her \$100,000,000 worth of military supplies and instead requested aid to build up her internal economy.

This, of course, is the best way to stop Communism. That, by the way, is what we should do for ourselves.

We have a shortage of school teachers, because salaries are too low. Thousands of Veterans' Administration employees are to be laid off because of insufficient appropriations, school lunch program curtailed, no money for old-age pensions for our own citizens.

Factory workers, government employees, white-collared workers generally have already cashed in their savings in war bonds because of inflation and the high cost of living.

Small merchants and business men complain that business is bad and getting worse because of lack of purchasing power among the people.

Yet no attention is paid to these conditions in our domestic economy.

Federal appropriations are being cut for projects and programs that would

build up our own people and our own domestic economy, yet when it comes to dumping billions of our tax dollars in Europe and Asia, do not say a word, because you will be called a Communist.

Today we are spending 79 cents out of every tax dollar for war or for war purposes, or for the aftermath of war. Only 21 cents out of a dollar goes for education, rural electrification, highways, forests, parks, airports, commerce, industry, health, pensions for the aged and peaceful pursuits.

Now we will be asked to make more appropriations for war, militarism and destruction. I take my positive position against it.

Germany as a war maker is still not cleaned up after two and a half years of occupation. Yet this is the Germany which Dean Acheson called the cornerstone of the recovery plan. Secretary of State Marshall himself said on November 18, 1947:

"Without a revival of German production there can be no revival of Europe's economy."

Why are some Americans so sure that the rest of western Europe wants and needs a rebuilt Germany? Why do not we let them speak for themselves on this question?

Western Europe is anxious for aid. Like all Europe which was crushed under the heel of war, it needs aid.

The 16 western European countries seem so anxious for our aid that they will accept German domination as the price for receiving it.

But I have scanned the records and I have yet to find a responsible leader in the 16 nations saying that revival of Germany is indispensable.

The truth is that the help they wanted from Germany was in the form of reparations. We said we would give them reparations, in the form of whole factories and equipment.

Yet almost nothing was ever taken out of Germany. We talked about dismantling 1,500 plants. Then we cut the figure to around 600. But neither figure means anything because we actually took machinery from only a handful of plants.

When we did dismantle plants, we helped build German monopolies. As for instance when we took equipment for reparations from the independent Kugelfischer ball-bearing works. This left VKF ball-bearing trust without competition. Is it an accident that VKF is linked to SKF in this country?

As the plans for ERP now stand, it is estimated that Germany will receive 28 per cent of all aid to Europe. With this share of the program going to the unreformed war makers, there can be only one result: Germany again will dominate its neighbors.

Hitler may be dead, but his voice echoes through the hills of Bavaria.

11 Years of Safe Driving Bring Reward

Elmer G. Servies of Local No. 193, Indianapolis, has been recognized with an appropriate gift by his employer for 11 years of driving without an accident.

Mr. Servies is employed by the Aero Mayflower Transit Company. Dale C. Smith of the same local received an

award for 10 years of expert driving.

Fifty-one other Mayflower drivers were recognized for safe driving for one or more years.

Twenty-seven of them belong to Local No. 193 while the remainder are members of Local No. 298 of Michigan City, Ind.

Unions Should Have Own Building

Little City of Yakima, Wash., Has \$150,000 Teamster Hall

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

I WANT to congratulate the Teamsters of Yakima, Wash., for their great achievements and for the manner in which they worked together towards the erection of their own building at a cost of \$150,000. This is a small city and is 100 per cent organized as far as our jurisdiction is concerned and it proves again what can be done by unity and cooperation.

I have further information that the Teamsters' unions in Portland, Ore., are about to erect their own building or have made arrangements to that effect and have already procured over 50 per cent of the necessary \$250,000.

I am quite hopeful that some day in the near future the San Francisco Joint Council, which takes in the whole bay district, will have a building that will be second to no labor building in this country.

We need buildings, we need halls, we need places of business for our meetings and our conferences. We must look to the future and make provisions for our expanding, aggressive organization.

We cannot do this in the old shacks and halls we have used in many large cities for years.

We are earning sufficient wages, we are getting sufficient results and each member is obtaining sufficient increases and betterment in working conditions so that, if necessary, they should assess themselves to put up their own buildings.

Ten or 15 years ago we could have purchased locations that have quadrupled in value since that time. Some of our unions did this and they were the best investments they could possibly have made.

For the continuation and strengthening of your unions, every district council or local union that can afford it should start now to procure their own building. It will be more difficult five or ten years from now and the necessity for such buildings will be greater.

Again congratulations to the Teamsters in Yakima for their splendid achievement in the erection of their own building.

National Dairy Makes Record Profit

National Dairy Products Corporation of New York made more money in the first four months of this year than it made during the same period of the banner year of 1947, in spite of all the money spent by its subsidiary corporation in an attempt to break the Teamsters' Union in Hartford, Conn.

The added earnings of the big dairy combine were reported to a stockholders' meeting by President L. A. Van Bomel, according to the *New York*

Times. The sales of National Dairy Products Corporation in 1947 totaled almost \$900,000,000, the executive reported.

He also revealed that the corporation has ramifications like a German cartel, declaring that "foreign subsidiaries are operating profitably," probably under open shop conditions such as its domestic subsidiary—General Ice Cream Corporation—is attempting to inaugurate in Hartford.

AFL—An American Institution

Its Record Is One of Consistent Progress for 67 Years

By BERNARD TASSLER

THERE are people aplenty, unfortunately — and organizations, too — whose firm conviction it is that money is everything, that money comes before all else, that in the event of any conflict between pelf and human beings, pelf will naturally receive priority.

The National Association of Manufacturers and its adherents, both in industry and in the nation's legislative bodies, not to mention the press and dozens of other spheres of life, are prime examples of believers in the doctrine that the rightful aspirations of average citizens are of no importance and should be derided, rebuffed and squelched.

This article is not going to deal with the National Association of Manufacturers, but with an organization which is no more like the NAM than slavery is like freedom.

The subject of this brief composition is the American Federation of Labor, a great American institution which has been exerting itself on behalf of the millions* who toil since 1881 and which has done more than its fair share over the years to make our beloved country one of the most successful democracies in all history.

The AFL has consistently held that people—the needs, the hopes, the desires of people—come first. This does not mean that the AFL is opposed either to the American free enterprise system or to the legitimate rights of capital.

On the contrary, the federation has always approved and supported and defended our economic system and the

right of the employer to seek and make profits.

The free enterprise system, in fact, probably has no stronger champion anywhere than it has in the American Federation of Labor.

But the Federation does insist that humanity's needs are not to be kicked into a corner; that the right of the average American to a job that will provide him and his family with a decent standard of living, under fair conditions of employment, is not for one moment to be regarded as a right inferior to the various rights of the business man.

What the American Federation of Labor stands for has been chiseled into the cornerstone of the AFL Building in Washington. The inscription says: "This Edifice Erected for Service in the Cause of Labor—Justice—Freedom—Humanity." The AFL is serving in the same cause today, in 1948, as in 1916 when the cornerstone was moved into place.

Serving humanity, the American Federation of Labor is a human institution, with the need to grow and advance if it is to avoid slipping backward and dying. How is the AFL meeting this test? The answer should be obvious. The AFL is alive, alert and growing constantly, an institution whose future will be bright, it would appear, just so long as the American people remain free.

The AFL has grown in many ways in recent years, but when one is talking about organized labor, one is interested first in knowing about organiza-

tional growth. The facts are simple and conclusive.

In little more than a decade the federation's total dues-paid membership has shot upward from less than 3,000,000 members to some 7,500,000. Any impartial observer would be compelled to admit that such a huge membership increase in a ten-year period "ain't bad."

But if the American Federation of Labor had confined itself to adding members during the past ten years, its achievement would be rather hollow.

The record shows, however, that the AFL during these years was in the forefront of the battle against German and Japanese barbarism, starting not in 1941, not in 1939, but soon after Hitler's rise to power in 1933 and soon after the brutal militarism of Japan committed its first excesses.

And the record also shows that before the war and since the war the AFL has fought vigorously for progressive legislation, for higher wages, for better working conditions, for security for the wage-earners of every classification and for their wives and children.

And the AFL has fought and is fighting for peace, by supporting the European Recovery Program, by giving every possible assistance to democratic working people in other lands to enable them to resist the Communist offensive.

And now, here at home, the AFL has launched a far-flung program of political education which historians of the next generation may well call one of the most important of all the contributions the federation has made to the preservation and strengthening of American democracy.

The legitimate aspirations of working people cannot be realized unless their organizations are permitted to function. Their unions must be strong

enough to win for their members the wages and conditions which their members want and to which they are clearly entitled.

The anti-union employers have succeeded in putting hobbles on the workers' organizations by the legislative route. While workers by the millions failed to exercise the franchise, the NAM and its cohorts, in November, 1946, won control of both houses of Congress. The passage of the employer-serving Taft-Hartley Act followed.

This deed of the Tories—the unholy combine of reactionary northern Republicans and reactionary southern Democrats—was a challenge to American labor.

That challenge has been accepted.

Today, in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the nation, American workers are being aroused to their duties not merely as trade unionists, but as citizens.

They are determined that from now on their will, as voters, will be registered at the polls. Not only in 1948 and not only in national elections, but every election day and whether the offices to be filled are national, state or local.

It's the old, old struggle between the people and the greedy, selfish, crafty few. It's the old fight between freedom and slavery. It was the issue in 1776 and again in 1941.

The Tories never change and never learn. Fortunately, in our country they are greatly outnumbered. There are ten thousand average working people for every Taft-minded tycoon. And when it comes to counting the votes, the little guy's vote is just as important as that of the president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Political education among the millions of wage-earners is taking place

now. It is taking place at the grass roots, which is salutary.

But as this process of education moves along, in Louisville and San Francisco, in Rochester and Springfield, in Birmingham and Chicago and hundreds of other communities, let it not be forgotten that this historic development, so vital to the well-being of this democratic nation, was started by the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention in October, 1947.

Working and fighting during the recent war to help defeat the enemies of mankind, working and fighting throughout the 67 years of its existence to enhance the economic welfare of those who make up the largest part of the nation's population (and thus promoting the welfare of the nation as a whole), exerting itself to break the political stranglehold of the labor haters—that is the record of the American Federation of Labor.

Having such a record, the American Federation of Labor is obviously the equal of any and the superior of most

other national institutions as a progressive, constructive, liberal force. And therefore any wage-earner who is a part of the American Federation of Labor may hold his head high in any company.

The AFL, as a human, living institution, is not perfect; but if America has any organization, in any field, which has been more often right and accomplished more good than the federation, the present writer, for one, has never heard of it.

For millions and millions of families the American Federation of Labor has meant better food and more of it, better clothes and more of them, shorter hours of work and therefore happier family life—and a score of other advances, tangible as well as intangible.

Yes, the American Federation of Labor may have a small imperfection here and a minor shortcoming there; but, taken all in all, it is clearly a wonderful institution, surely one of the glories of a wonderful and (despite the Tories) still democratic land.

37 Kenosha Members Get Safety Awards

Nineteen members of Local No. 95 of Kenosha, Wis., have received certificates from the state motor vehicle department for driving through 1946 and 1947 without an accident.

Eighteen others have received certificates for a perfect record last year,

according to Recording Secretary Harold Johnson. All are employed by Nash Motors, transporting automobiles from the Nash plant in Milwaukee to that in Kenosha. The units driven are 56 feet in length. The route lies through the heavy traffic of Milwaukee.

Vermont Teamsters Win 54-Day Strike

Settlement of a 54-day strike of Vermont truck drivers and helpers was reported by International Organizer Nicholas P. Morrissey on April 19.

The settlement resulted in increases ranging from 22 per cent to 30.5 per cent. Despite the increases, the Vermont contract is still out of line with

the rest of New England, Mr. Morrissey said. As a result of the contract, however, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire contracts will henceforth expire simultaneously with the other New England states. The union involved in the strike was Local No. 597 of Barre, embracing all of Vermont.

Union Membership Wants Unity

Selfish, Ambitious Leaders Weaken Labor Movement

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

EVEN though the action of our convention and the changes made in our constitution were almost unanimous in everything, we have local unions writing us trying to get special favors and set aside certain provisions of the constitution in their particular interest.

This cannot be done. The law is made to govern all. With our enormous membership and its many perplexities and complexities it is, of course, understandable that there will be some particular craft in some particular spot that would like to have something done other than what has been done by the convention.

But we want to repeat, if you cannot live up to the laws that are made by the convention then you should not be in the International Union. You make the laws in conventions and we cannot change them.

We had to make several constitutional changes at the convention in San Francisco last August in order to protect ourselves against the vicious Taft-Hartley law.

Ninety-five per cent of our membership are American citizens and 80 per cent of those are American born citizens and they possess more than the average intelligence.

It is difficult for us to understand that they do not keep abreast of the times and find out what is going on in the world, especially in the labor movement of which the Teamsters' International Union is an important part.

Most of this is due to the fact that the membership coming into the union

within the last 10 or 12 years have found things too easy for themselves.

They take no interest in their meetings until there is a wage scale or an election and then they know so little about procedure that they are absolutely a menace in the regular meeting of the union.

A lawyer cannot go into court without at least studying the laws that apply to his particular client.

A doctor cannot perform a major operation without knowing all about that part of the anatomy on which he is to operate.

Our membership cannot understand the rules, regulations and laws of our union unless they read and study the constitution and the local by-laws and in addition to that they must attend the meetings and understand how to proceed decently and legally at the regular meetings of the union.

There is nothing of any greater importance to our membership today than a maintenance of solidarity, unity and deep interest in the affairs of the union. The average member looks around and believes everything is always going to be as it has been in recent years or as it is at present.

This is a foolish dream because the union that has been built up as a result of years of hard work can also be torn down by individuals who do not know our laws or the laws of the land and the dangers confronting the labor movement.

An inexperienced surgeon can destroy the life of the body that it has taken the individual years to build.

Discontent and revolution and inexperienced, foolish individuals can destroy a nation through revolution as we see happen in many of the countries in Europe and recently in one of the oldest governments in South America.

The unions of today were made strong by the men who suffered in the early days to make them what they are. The unions can be pulled down and broken by dissension and internal trouble. More laws can and will be enacted by enemies of labor just as soon as the unions weaken themselves from within. There is plenty of this going on just now.

Ambitious, selfish, blinded leaders in some unions by their actions are pulling the whole labor movement down.

It is my judgment that the Taft-Hartley law would not have gone so far as it did at the time it was under discussion in Washington were it not for the actions of some unions and the disunity as a whole within labor.

Just look at labor as it is today, divided up into six or seven different sections or divisions.

We have the American Federation of Labor, the parent body, with its seven million members. We have the CIO with four or five million members.

We have outside both of them the Machinists, the Mine Workers, several Railroad Brotherhoods, all trying to operate for themselves and many of them pulling in different directions.

It is no wonder that the politicians laugh up their sleeves and say labor can do nothing to hurt them.

I don't blame the politicians. They are working for a living and they are trying to satisfy their constituents. They have listened in recent years to the lobbyists supported by the large monied interest of America.

I repeat I don't blame them for feel-

ing that labor cannot seriously hamper them because labor is so thoroughly divided. Those who will live 25 or 50 years from now and succeed the present leadership and membership will wonder how it could be possible that the leaders of labor, those elected to do everything in their power to help their membership, remained divided, pulling this way and that against each other and thereby rendering meat and honey to the labor-hating institutions of America.

Of course, those who control great wealth and big business are also living in a fool's paradise because the more they go to the right or endeavor to crucify labor, the quicker will they force labor, in order to preserve its life, to get together and work as a unit.

What difference does it make to the multitudes that depend upon leaders what name they would call a federation or one organization under which they would all work?

Why stand out and keep labor divided on technicalities or on jurisdiction?

If unions can get along in independent groups and maintain their jurisdiction, surely they can get along in one solid group and settle their jurisdiction.

The great human cry this fall among the men in labor will be let us do this, let us do that, let us defeat our enemies, let us elect our friends, let us remember those who voted against labor, etc.

The cry will be raised all over the country by labor itself or those who claim to speak for labor. The cause of most of the trouble is that they don't get together and decide by majority vote of the membership who should be elected and who should not be elected, what laws should be amended or repealed and then bind themselves to follow that platform regardless of the ambitions or the false pride of the few

individuals who are holding this labor movement apart.

I am thoroughly satisfied that if a referendum vote was taken of the membership of all the labor groups and the question was brought to them to vote "Yes" or "No," "Shall we form one solid unit of labor organizations, shall we set aside our grievances, our jealousies, our disputes and come in under one head?" the vote would be 20 to one in favor of such procedure.

I also repeat that if the enemies of labor are re-elected next November, which they may be, we will be up against the worst battle ever experienced by labor when the new Congress meets early in 1949. I further repeat that if the enemies of labor are elected there is no one to blame more than some of the leaders of labor who refuse under all kinds of technicalities and excuses to form one large unified organization of the workers.

Hearst Embrace Strangled MacArthur

While the political writers of the big newspapers and magazines were predicting that Gen. MacArthur would sweep the Republican presidential primaries in Wisconsin, the editor of a little weekly newspaper out in Montezuma county, Colorado, thought differently.

He is Fred Bradshaw, editor of the *Dolores Star*.

Mr. Bradshaw dismissed the subject with a few of the sharp and discerning words that make his editorial column so readable.

We reprinted his terse analysis in the April issue. He said:

"The fate of the MacArthur boom for President was decided when the Hearst papers took it up. No living man could get anywhere near the

White House with a handicap like that."

That was several weeks before the Wisconsin election, which the big city editors were predicting would be a run-away for MacArthur.

After that came Nebraska, with MacArthur running still worse.

We suggest that if the big shots in the publishing business want to find out what is going on, they drop a line to Mr. Bradshaw, out in Montezuma county. Then they won't look so foolish.

Mr. Bradshaw is well informed on other subjects, too.

In his April 2 issue he wrote:

"That the Taft-Hartley law is a fizzle is plain enough to see."

The congressmen better start writing Mr. Bradshaw, too.

Indiana Truck Driver Rescues Trapped Motorist

For saving the life of an army officer imprisoned in a wrecked and burning car, Charles Fink of Local No. 135, Indianapolis, has been cited as Indiana's Driver-of-the-Month.

Mr. Fink, driving for the Foster Freight Lines, Inc., was on his way to Chicago early on the morning of March 3 when he saw a car which had just

overturned in a ditch near Lafayette, Ind. It had started to burn. Mr. Fink stopped his truck, grabbed a fire extinguisher and fought his way to the car, rescuing Maj. Paul N. Wentz of the Army Air Forces. A few seconds after Mr. Fink had rescued the officer, the gasoline tank exploded. The major escaped with a few minor bruises.

Political Instructions Are Issued

Labor's League for Political Education Makes Report

The following report was issued by the administrative committee of Labor's League for Political Education, organized by the American Federation of Labor, as a guide to all unions in making their plans to participate in the 1948 national election campaign.

IN PREPARING this report and these recommendations, your committee has acted upon the assumption that the financial structure of LLPE is to be based upon voluntary contributions by union members. The conference of union presidents on December 5 determined that the goal be a voluntary contribution of not less than \$1 per member, for 1948. Of this, at least 50 cents of each dollar would be allocated to LLPE.

In order to determine the application upon the activities of LLPE of the various federal laws concerning political committees and campaign funds, your committee has found it necessary to analyze the structure adopted for LLPE in the light of the following topics:

1. Analysis of LLPE contributions and expenditures.
2. Liability to report commences with the general election campaign of 1948.
3. Political committees.
4. Contents of necessary reports.
5. Handling of funds.

The organizational structure of Labor's League for Political Education, as adopted by the conference of national and international unions affiliated with the AFL on December 5, 1947, is shown in the following resume. The raising of funds for the activities of the league is to be done primarily through campaign committees of the affiliated national and international unions of the AFL, and campaign committees of their subordi-

nate local unions, functioning as campaign committees of the respective unions.

It is further contemplated that the basic organizational and political work shall be carried on by state committees of LLPE organized by the respective state federations of labor, and by city committees of LLPE organized by central labor unions in the respective cities.

Local union campaign committees will be affiliated with their respective city committees (in some cases, with a state committee). In addition, local union campaign committees will carry on organizational and political activities among their own members.

Fund raising would be conducted through union campaign committees. Voluntary contributions would be made by members of AFL unions to the committees established for this purpose by their respective local unions. In addition, some contributions would be received from members of the public.

Part or all of these funds would then be transmitted by each local union committee to a committee established by its own national or international union, to be in turn transmitted to LLPE. All such funds would be transmitted by the committee of the national or international union to the administrative committee of LLPE.

The remainder of the local union committee's funds would be expended in its own campaign activities, or contributed to state or city committee campaigns. In addition, the national committee of

LLPE would probably receive some contributions from members of the public. Possibly, also, members of the public may make contributions to city committees. That would constitute the flow of income.

Expenditures would be made in the following manner. The function of the administrative committee of LLPE would be mainly to centralize the national campaign activities, chiefly through preparing and supplying to state and city committees leaflets, posters, material for radio programs, and the services of organizers or regional directors. All these would be capable of being valued in monetary form.

In addition the administrative committee would send money primarily to the state committees, but also in some cases to city committees, for campaign activities. Money or services might also be furnished in direct aid of particular candidates. That would constitute the general pattern of expenditures.

From this pattern, it is possible to analyze the types of contributions and expenditures which would be involved, and the requirements of law in connection therewith. This report is concerned primarily with the flow of money, into and out of various units.

There are three separate phases in which the labor movement may want to carry on political activity:

1. A program of general education of the electorate.
2. A drive to get voters to register and to vote.
3. A campaign of education concerning the Taft-Hartley law, state anti-labor laws, and other measures inimical to the public welfare.
4. Activities in connection with general election campaign.

It would seem perfectly lawful to use labor union funds for the purpose of a

drive to get union members and others to register, so they may vote, so long as the registration drive is not tied up with the advocacy of any specific candidacy or support of a political party.

Some question may arise as to the advisability of separating this type of activity from the other contemplated types of activity for several reasons.

In many states, in a presidential year, registration occurs before the nominating primary elections. In such states, no confusion would arise if unions carried on a registration drive under their own name and with the use of their own funds.

However, in many other states, registration does not occur until shortly before the general election day. In such states, confusion may arise if the overall pattern of political activity throughout the year is carried on in the name of LLPE, and then just before the election a separate line of activity designed to get out the vote is carried on in the name of the various unions.

It is also perfectly lawful to use labor union funds in an educational campaign against the Taft-Hartley law and against other anti-labor laws, so long as the drive is not tied up with any specific candidate.

For general election campaign activities, the LLPE national committee would have to file reports. It seems likely that each of its component state and city committees would also have to file separate reports.

Committees of international unions, which merely act as a conduit and merely forward to LLPE money they have in turn received from their local union committees, need not file any such reports.

Committees of international unions which raise money would have to file

such reports, if they engage in campaign activities of their own.

Each committee of an international which is required to report can file a consolidated report for all its local unions, in the light of the ruling of the clerk of the House of Representatives rendered in 1944 in the case of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

It has been assumed in this connection that the international unions and national unions, and their local unions, will be set up as and operate under the name of a committee of that union, so that no question can be raised that these activities are being carried on by LLPE or by the union as a union, with union funds.

A political committee is defined as any group which receives contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing the election of candidates for federal office in two or more states, or in only one state if such group is a branch or subsidiary of a national group. Political committees must file specified reports with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The LLPE National Committee is a political committee and must report.

Each state committee of LLPE must report, although it functions in only one state, since it is a branch or subsidiary of a national political committee.

For the same reason, each city committee of LLPE must report.

The campaign committee of a national or international union need not report, if it carries on no electoral campaign of its own, but merely transmits to the LLPE national organization, the moneys forwarded to it by its affiliated local union campaign committees.

The campaign committee of a national or international union which does

carry on an electoral campaign of its own must report.

The campaign committee of a local union will forward at least 50 per cent of its collections to its international or national committee for transmission to the LLPE national organization.

The remainder it will utilize for its own campaign or for donations to a city or state committee of LLPE. It need not report concerning any of these contributions or expenditures, since the local union committee itself is operating in only one state, and hence is an exempt state or local group, and since the city and state committees are also operating solely within one state. This rule can also apply to the local union committee even where the international union committee is carrying on its own campaign, as the special report indicates.

Section 13 of the Hatch Act forbids any person, group or unincorporated association (which would include a labor union) to contribute an aggregate of more than \$5,000 in any one year or during any primary election or general election campaign, to any committee which is backing a candidate for a federal office or any national political party. However, this does not apply to contributions by or to a state or local committee or organization.

Consequently, the Hatch Act is no barrier to the LLPE national organization, since the moneys it receives from the transmitting national or international union committees are really contributions by local organizations (the committees of the local unions).

In contributing to the state and city committees of LLPE, the national LLPE is making exempted contributions—to state or local groups. Contributions by state committees of LLPE to city committees, or vice versa, or contributions

to either by local union campaign committees would also be exempted, since made by and to state or local organizations.

Each political committee must have selected a chairman and a treasurer before it commences to receive contributions or to make expenditures.

The treasurer must maintain records, and keep them for two years, which show the following:

1. The total of contributions received.
2. The name and address of each contributor, and date of his contribution.
3. The total of all expenditures made by the committee.
4. The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure is made, and the date of the expenditure.
5. Receipts, listing the details, for every expenditure over \$10.

Every person who receives a contribution for the committee must give to the treasurer the name and address of the contributor, and the date of the contribution, within five days thereof.

If rigidly interpreted this would make it difficult to use the contemplated subscription sheets for the solicitation of a \$1 contribution, since frequently such sheets will not be filled up for several days or weeks. However, since, as is pointed out elsewhere, it would not be necessary for any committee to report any details concerning these \$1 contributors, or any contribution less than \$100, other than to include the amount of such small contributions in the total of all contributions received, when filing the report with the clerk of the House of Representatives, it becomes apparent that, from the practical point of view, this requirement presents no real obstacle.

Each required report must be made under oath and sent by registered mail to the clerk of the House of Representatives. Each report must be complete as of the day prior to the mailing of the report.

Reports must be made on the following dates:

- Between June 1 and June 10, 1948.
- Between October 18 and October 23, 1948.
- October 28, 1948.
- January 1, 1949—cumulative for entire year of 1948.

These reports are considered filed as of the date they are mailed. Each report must state the following:

1. Each contribution of \$100 or more—listing name and address of contributor, and amount and date of contribution.
2. Total amount of all contributions less than \$100 received during the year. This is the provision under which would be reported the \$1 contributions and other small contributions. They need not list the name of the contributor, but merely the total amount of such contributions received.
3. Total amount of all contributions received during the year—sum of number 1 and number 2.
4. Each expenditure of \$10 or more during the year—listing the name and address of the person to whom paid, and the date and purpose thereof.
5. Total of all expenditures less than \$10 made during the year.
6. Total of all expenditures made during the year—sum of number four and number five.

These reports are cumulative, so that contributions and expenditures and totals thereof, previously reported, need

not be repeated. It is only necessary to carry forward in each succeeding report the total amounts listed in the prior report. There are no prepared forms for such reports. Each committee treasurer makes up his own.

In addition, there are laws in numerous states which will require some committees to file reports with the state authorities. For these it will be necessary to scrutinize the law of each particular state.

Before any moneys are collected or disbursed, each political committee, from the local union campaign committee directly up to the LLPE national committee, must select a chairman and treasurer.

Each such committee should immediately establish a separate bank account in the name of the committee, for the deposit of funds received, making certain that the name of the account clearly differentiates it from the union, where a union committee is involved. This is a must, since there are criminal penalties for violation of these laws.

Strict uniformity of procedure in the collection and disbursement of funds is essential, in view of the criminal penalties. Your committee recommends the following:

1. Each campaign committee immediately set a quota for its fund raising activities, calculated in the light of the substantial needs of the program of LLPE.

2. That subscription lists or cards be printed, upon which will be written the name of each union member or other person who makes a voluntary contribution. The list or card should provide for the name and address of the contributor and the amount contributed and the date thereof. At the bottom of the list or card there should be a line for the name of the person who circulates the

list or card and collects the contributions.

3. Each such list and card should be numbered, so that they can be checked. It is important that every list and card issued be accounted for, even if empty. A record should be kept by the local union committee showing the persons to whom every list and card has been issued.

4. The top of the list should have some pertinent explanatory matter concerning the purposes for which the contributions are being made, and should contain a statement to the effect that since the Taft-Hartley law does not permit labor unions as such to contribute to the election of candidates for federal office, the individual union members, whose names are listed below, hereby voluntarily contribute out of their desire to do their share in furthering the general objectives of LLPE.

5. Each person who circulates a list should be given a standard form receipt by the local union campaign committee for the amount he has turned in. The receipt book, which should be printed in duplicate, should indicate the number of the list or lists for which the receipt is being given. The original receipt should be given to the circulator; the carbon copy retained by the local union committee for the purpose of accounting.

6. Each union member who makes a contribution should be given a receipt in the form of a receipt-pledge card or an appropriate stamp which can be pasted in his union book. The stamps should be in denominations of one dollar each, and sufficient stamps should be given to the contributor to match his contribution. Contributions by non-members of unions should be receipted for by a regular receipt, without a stamp.

7. Similarly, the book of stamps should be numbered and accounted for in the same fashion as the subscription lists. It should be impressed upon everyone that subscription lists should be turned in as quickly as possible, in view of the requirement, noted above, that they be accounted for within five days.

8. Subscription control sheets should be prepared, to be used by campaign committees in reporting their receipts. Such sheets would be most effective if they provided for entries under the following categories:

List or Card No.	Issued to	Value of Stamps Issued	Total Collections Shown on List or Cards	Value of Stamps Returned
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FOR OFFICE RECORDS ONLY
RECEIPT No. COMMENTS

9. A similar control system, using similar forms and procedures, should be prepared for use by the state and city committees of LLPE. The national committee of LLPE, of course, will adapt these procedures and forms to its own reporting needs.

No funds of any union, as such, may be used for such political activities, except in connection with registration and general education drives. It is therefore necessary that, when a local or international or national campaign committee is set up, great care be taken to avoid the use of union personnel or facilities without paying therefor.

If union personnel are used for the work of such committees, arrangements should be made to pay them for such work out of the funds received by the committee. Similarly the committee should pay for any facilities or services used. If space in a union newspaper is used in a campaign for or against a particular candidate, it should be paid for.

Instructions should be prepared and circulated among all people who may

collect contributions, advising them that contributions may not be accepted from any of the following:

1. Funds of labor unions.
2. Corporations.
3. Persons or firms having contracts with the federal government.
4. Persons receiving federal relief money, or persons working in the administrative agencies administering federal relief, or state employees who are wholly or partly paid out of federal grants to the state for relief or security purposes.
5. Public utility holding companies, or subsidiary thereof.
6. In addition, it is forbidden to solicit contributions from government employees, in federal buildings. This includes solicitation, directly or by mail, addressed to federal employees in a government building.

Similarly, all persons who may disburse funds should be instructed that it is illegal to make expenditures to:

1. Any labor union for campaign activities, except in payment for advertising space, or for use of office facilities.
2. Any federal employee engaged in the administration of federal relief, or any state employee administering relief who is paid wholly or partly out of federal funds.

Within thirty days, each member of the national committee of the league should report to the administrative committee contemplated plans for the collection of funds and the anticipated results, so that the administrative committee may be enabled to plan the expenditures for the 1948 campaign.

Watchdog Ball Takes a Bite

SENATOR JOSEPH H. BALL of Minnesota has just aimed another blow at labor. And, as usual, it is below the belt. Ball has introduced a bill ostensibly helping the poorest paid workers. It increases the minimum wage from 40 to 60 cents an hour. It looks on the surface like a move to help workers now getting only \$16 per 40-hour week.

Actually, Ball's bill is intended to prevent the passage of another bill introduced by Senator Thomas of Utah and Congressman McCormack of Massachusetts. The Thomas-McCormack bill would increase the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour.

Therefore, if Ball can get his bill passed, he will have prevented a wage increase of 15 cents an hour for the underpaid workers. Ball was started in national politics by Presidential Candidate Stassen.

But Ball's bill is not even on the level as far as it goes. It would not provide even a 20-cent increase for those who need it so badly.

It would permit regional industrial committees to cut this increase in half. And it would cut loose some 3,000,000 workers from the protection of the wage-hour act.

It would also weaken the overtime pay provisions.

So instead of increasing minimum wages, Ball would permit industry to cut the pitiful wages of 3,000,000 workers making \$16 per week and reduce overtime pay for the rest.

This is the same Ball who did so much to enact the Taft-Hartley Act. He is chairman of a "watchdog" committee to see how the law functions. What kind of a watchdog he is he has just shown by trying to take a bite out of the wages of helpless people starving on \$16 per week, entirely unorganized. No wonder we have the threat of Communism.

Ball is industry's watchdog. And he has served industry well.

Under the policies of Ball and men like him in Congress, industry rolled up the biggest profit in history last year.

The National City Bank of New York reported that 1,571 leading manufacturing corporations increased their profits by 54 per cent last year after Ball and his colleagues got through repealing excess profits taxes and enacting other favorable laws.

Big Steel made fabulous profits but still is not satisfied. It boosted prices again, which took another slice out of working men's incomes.

And Ball is not satisfied, either. He is not content that the inflation he helped bring about has riddled the workers' standard of living.

Now he comes up with a bill which would permit industry to slash wages still further and make a still greater profit this year. He is not content to sweat the workers. He wants to bleed them.

Ball flatters himself that he looks like Lincoln. But he doesn't act like him. Lincoln freed the slaves. Ball makes slaves.

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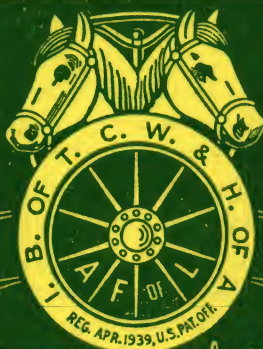
JOHN F. ENGLISH, General Secretary-Treasurer

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

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